

of Scotland, the remarkable zoophyte, for the reception of which I have constituted the genus *Iluanthos*. It is a free *Actinia*, about an inch and a half in length, the body large above, but tapering at its posterior extremity to a point. The mouth is round and rather small, surrounded by a circle of numerous long filiform tentacula, which are nearly equal in thickness throughout their lengths. The body is of a pink colour, with regular distant longitudinal white stripes: the tentacula are greenish, with a dark line down the middle of each*. It is probable the animal fixes itself in mud by means of its attenuated extremity, which I regard as analogous to the terminations of *Virgularia* and *Pennatula*. In its anatomy it differs not from other *Actiniae*, save that its ovaries converge. I propose to name the genus *Iluanthos*, from ἰλὺς, mud, and ἄνθος, a flower; and the species *Iluanthos Scoticus*.

REFERENCE TO PLATE III.

Actinia biserialis, and *Iluanthos Scoticus*.

XXI.—*A short Outline of a Fauna for Part of Herefordshire.* By R. M. LINGWOOD, Esq., F.L.S.

THE district included in the following list lies S.E. of the town of Hereford, and is exceedingly interesting in a geological point of view, as it comprises the Townhope Valley of Mr. Murchison's Silurian Regions; and the remainder is the Old Red Sandstone; it is about ten miles long from N.E. to S.W., and six broad from N.W. to S.E. I have thought that a list of the animals and birds might not be unacceptable to some of your readers. I have followed the nomenclature of Jenyns's British Vertebrata.

MAMMALIA.

Meles Taxus. (Badger.) Not uncommon.

Mustela Putorius. (Polecat.) Common.

——— *vulgaris*. (Weasel.) Common.

——— *Erminea*. (Stoat.) Common. I have a specimen shot in February of this year, quite white except the back of the head and the tip of the tail.

* Resembling very nearly the tentacula of Rupp's *Actinia filiformis*.

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Canis Vulpes. (Fox.) Common.

Talpa Europæa. (Mole.) Common.

Sorex Araneus. (Common Shrew.) Common.

— *fodiens.* (Water Shrew.) Meadows by river Lug.

Erinaceus Europæus. (Hedgehog.) Not very general.

Rhinolophus Hipposideros. (Lesser Horse-shoe Bat.) Over the kitchens at Sufton Court.

Vespertilio Noctula. (Noctule.) Found 47 individuals in a hole in an ash tree.

Vespertilio Pipistrellus. (Pipistrelle.)

— *auritus.* (Long-eared Bat.)

Sciurus vulgaris. (Squirrel.) Very plentiful.

Myoxus avellanarius. (Dormouse.) Not general.

Mus sylvaticus. (Field Mouse.) Common.

— *Musculus.* (House Mouse.) Common.

— *decumanus.* (Brown Rat.) Common.

Arvicola agrestis. (Field Campagnol.) Very numerous.

— *riparia.* (Bank Campagnol?) I am unable to insert this species for certainty, as only one specimen has come under my observation, and that in a damaged state.

— *amphibia.* (Water Rat.) Common.

Lepus timidus. (Hare.) May 27th 1839. My attention was attracted by a hare carrying something in her mouth, and upon concealing myself she passed within two or three yards of me, and I distinctly saw she was carrying a leveret a week old: her purpose seemed concealment, as she took it into some thick fern, and I saw no more of her.

— *Cuniculus.* (Rabbit.) Common. A black var. is not uncommon, and occasionally a yellow var. is seen.

AVES.

Falco Tinnunculus. (Kestrel.) Common.

Accipiter fringillarius. (Sparrow Hawk.)

Milvus Ictinus. (Kite?) Only inserted on the authority of my gamekeeper.

Buteo vulgaris. (Common Buzzard.)

Otus Brachyotos. (Short-eared Owl.) A single bird killed Nov. 1839.

Strix flammea. (White Owl.) Common.

Syrnium Aluco. (Tawny Owl.)

Ann. Nat. Hist. Vol. 5. No. 30. May 1840.

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Muscicapa luctuosa. (Pied Flycatcher.) A pair shot June 1839.
Turdus viscivorus. (Missel Thrush.)
 ——— *pilaris.* (Fieldfare.) Common in winter.
 ——— *musicus.* (Song Thrush.) Common.
 ——— *iliacus.* (Redwing.) Common in winter.
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Accentor modularis. (Hedge Accentor.) Common.
Sylvia Rubecula. (Redbreast.) Common.
 ——— *Luscinia.* (Nightingale.) Not common.
 ——— *Atricapilla.* (Blackcap.)
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 ——— *sibilatrix.* (Wood Wren.) Common.
 ——— *Trochilus?* (Willow Wren.)
 ——— *Hippolais.* (Chiffchaff.) Common.
Regulus aurocapillus. (Gold-crested Regulus.)
 ——— *ignicapillus.* (Fire-crested Regulus.) The latter appears
 the more plentiful species.
Motacilla alba. (Pied Wagtail.) Common.
 ——— *Boarula.* (Gray Wagtail.)
 ——— *flava.* (Yellow Wagtail.) Not common.
Parus major. (Great Titmouse.) Common.
 ——— *cæruleus.* (Blue Titmouse.) Common.
 ——— *palustris.* (Marsh Titmouse.) Common.
 ——— *ater.* (Cole Titmouse.)
 ——— *caudatus.* (Long-tailed Titmouse.) Common.
Alauda arvensis. (Skylark.) Common.
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Pyrrhula vulgaris. (Bullfinch.) Common.
Sturnus vulgaris. (Starling.) Common.
Corvus Corax. (Raven.) Breeds in Stoke Park.
 ——— *Corone.* (Crow.) Common.
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- Garrulus glandarius.* (Jay.) Common,
Picus viridis. (Green Woodpecker.) Common.
Yunx Torquilla. (Wryneck.)
Certhia familiaris. (Common Creeper.) Common.
Troglodytes Europæus. (Common Wren.) Common.
Sitta Europæa. (Nuthatch.) Common.
Cuculus canorus. (Cuckoo.) Heard 22nd April 1839, for the first time.
Hirundo rustica. (Swallow.) Common.
 ——— *urbica.* (Marten.) Common.
 ——— *riparia.* (Bank Marten.) Common.
Cypselus Apus. (Common Swift.) Common.
Caprimulgus Europæus. (Goatsucker.) Not common.
Columba Palumbus. (Ringdove.) Common : breeds in great numbers.
 ——— *Œnas.* (Stockdove.) Found a nest in a hollow tree May 1839.
 ——— *Turtur.* Not common.
Phasianus colchicus. (Common Pheasant.)
 ——— *torquatus.* (Ring-necked Pheasant.) And all intermediate varieties.
Perdix cinerea. (Common Partridge.)
Vanellus cristatus. (Lapwing.) Not common.
Ardea cinerea. (Heron.)
Scolopax Rusticola. (Woodcock.)
 ——— *Gallinago.* (Snipe.)
 ——— *Gallinula.* (Jack Snipe.)
Crex pratensis. (Corncrake.) Common.
Gallinula chloropus. (Common Gallinule.) Common.
Anas Boschas. (Mallard.)
 ——— *Crecca.* (Teal.)
Mareca Penelope. (Widgeon.)

REPTILIA.

- Lacerta agilis.* (Common Lizard.) Not general.
Anguis fragilis. (Blind-worm.) Common.
Natrix torquata. (Snake.) Not common.
Vipera communis. (Common Viper.) I killed one in Oct. 1839, measuring 34 inches in length.

AMPHIBIA.

- Rana temporaria.* (Frog.)
Bufo vulgaris. (Toad.)

- Garrulus glandarius.* (Jay.) Common,
Picus viridis. (Green Woodpecker.) Common.
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- Triton palustris*. (Warty Eft.)
 — *punctatus*. (Common Eft.)

PISCES.

- Perca fluviatilis*. (Perch.)
Cottus Gobio. (Bullhead.)
Cyprinus Carpio. (Common Carp.)
 — *Gobio*. (Gudgeon.)
 — *Tinca*. (Tench.)
 — *Rutilus*. (Roach.)
 — *Leuciscus*. (Dace.)
 — *Cephalus*. (Chub.)
 — *Phoxinus*. (Minnow.)
Cobitis barbatula. (Bearded Loach.)
Esox Lucius. (Pike.)
Salmo Salar. (Common Salmon.)
 — *Fario*. (Common Trout.)
Thymallus vulgaris. (Grayling.)
Platessa Flesus. (Flounder.) A single specimen caught with rod and line Dec. 1839, in river Lug, below Mordiford Bridge.
Anguilla acutirostris. (Sharp-nosed Eel.) } In river Lug.
 — *latirostris*. (Broad-nosed Eel.) }

XXII.—*Monograph of the Dorylidæ, a Family of the Hymenoptera Heterogyna*. By W. E. SHUCKARD, Esq.

THE discovery of an insect that will, I expect, help to clear up the difficulty which has hitherto attended the completion of these genera, as yet consisting of males only, has induced me to undertake the present monograph. Although the materials with which I entered upon this task were rather scanty, they have grown upon my hands and are now coextensive with the metropolitan collections; and when we know that these comprise the collections of many individuals, all much attached to the order Hymenoptera, we must conclude that these genera are naturally poor in individuals, although the number of species that I produce far exceed all that have been hitherto described. In the genus *Dorylus* three species only have yet been noticed, two African and one Indian, but it is very questionable if one of the African species may not, understood under the name of *D. helvolus*, consist of many species from that quarter of the globe which constitute the majority of the family, for Africa is evidently

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THE discovery of an insect that will, I expect, help to clear up the difficulty which has hitherto attended the completion of these genera, as yet consisting of males only, has induced me to undertake the present monograph. Although the materials with which I entered upon this task were rather scanty, they have grown upon my hands and are now coextensive with the metropolitan collections; and when we know that these comprise the collections of many individuals, all much attached to the order Hymenoptera, we must conclude that these genera are naturally poor in individuals, although the number of species that I produce far exceed all that have been hitherto described. In the genus *Dorylus* three species only have yet been noticed, two African and one Indian, but it is very questionable if one of the African species may not, understood under the name of *D. helvolus*, consist of many species from that quarter of the globe which constitute the majority of the family, for Africa is evidently

- Triton palustris*. (Warty Eft.)
 — *punctatus*. (Common Eft.)

PISCES.

- Perca fluviatilis*. (Perch.)
Cottus Gobio. (Bullhead.)
Cyprinus Carpio. (Common Carp.)
 — *Gobio*. (Gudgeon.)
 — *Tinca*. (Tench.)
 — *Rutilus*. (Roach.)
 — *Leuciscus*. (Dace.)
 — *Cephalus*. (Chub.)
 — *Phoxinus*. (Minnow.)
Cobitis barbatula. (Bearded Loach.)
Esox Lucius. (Pike.)
Salmo Salar. (Common Salmon.)
 — *Fario*. (Common Trout.)
Thymallus vulgaris. (Grayling.)
Platessa Flesus. (Flounder.) A single specimen caught with rod
 and line Dec. 1839, in river Lug, below Mordiford Bridge.
Anguilla acutirostris. (Sharp-nosed Eel.) } In river Lug.
 — *latirostris*. (Broad-nosed Eel.) }

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